

# BYRD'S TAX BILL FAILS OF PASSAGE

Lacks Four Votes, but  
Is Held for a Re-  
consideration.

## APPROPRIATION EXCEEDS LIMIT

House Spends \$135,000 More  
Than State Has, According  
to Officials—Institutions De-  
nounced for Creating De-  
ficits—Senate Votally  
Amends Primary Bill.

Only four votes were lacking in the House of Delegates yesterday on the final passage of the Byrd bill for the establishment of a State Tax Commission. As the measure carries an appropriation for the salaries and expenses of the commissioners, fifty-one affirmative votes were required, and only forty-seven were secured. The bill received a rather unexpected strength, since there were only thirty-seven in the negative.

On a motion to reconsider and to pass the matter over for further action, and there being a possibility that the four votes needed may yet be secured from among the absentees of yesterday or in the way of converts. But there is practically no hope of passage in the Senate at this late day in any form which would be acceptable to the House.

**Williams Won Fight.**  
As voted upon, the bill contains the amendments offered by Judge Martin Williams, which require that the commission shall be composed of two farmers and two State Accountants, and which eliminate the provision for the removal of the local commissioners of the revenue from office by the courts for failure to obey the orders of the commission. Securing his amendments, Judge Williams showed his good faith by casting his vote for the bill.

The final amendments of which were effective, were made by C. F. Lunsford, of Boileau, against the bill, and by John W. Chalkley, of Wise, for it. In ability, both of these addresses were pronounced equal to any of the session. Speaker Byrd, in closing, merely made the statement that he had done his best to secure a betterment, and that he was ready for a decision.

**Detailed Vote.**  
The vote was as follows:  
Ayes—Baker, of Chesapeake; Barham, of Bell; Brown, of Albemarle; Danville; Burt, Chalkley, Coleman, of Norfolk; Coleman, of Spotsylvania; Cox, Creamer, Daniel, Evans, Ewing, Fitzhugh, Gilliam, Harwood, Houston, Jennings, Jordan, Kent, Land, Love, Meetez, Milledge, Monroe, Montague, Mosley, Old, of Prince George; O'Connell, of Row, Rutherford, Smith, Stephens, Thompson, of James City; Terrell, Throckmorton, Tiffany, Uzz, Watts, White, of Albemarle; Williams and Speaker Byrd—47.

Noes—Borden, Browning, Buck, Clark, Farman, Flanders, Fulton, Grant, Krumpholtz, Kuhn, of Loudoun, Massie, Moore, Mustard, Parker, Peyton, Radford, Rakes, Ray, Roberts, of Mecklenburg; Roberts, of Washington; Rolston, Spessard, Stephenson, of Bath; Stratton, Sutton, Tabb, Tate, Taylor, Templeton, Walton, Weaver, White, of Rockbridge; Wise and Winger—37.

Mr. Cox later changed from "aye" to "no," in order to get in the motion to reconsider, making the recorded vote 46 to 38.

**Appropriation Exceeds Limit.**  
The general appropriation bill, excepting a reconsideration of the vote on restoring the old annuity to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was completed by the House at yesterday afternoon's session. It will be taken up again at 11 o'clock tomorrow, and will probably pass within a few minutes.

As it stands, the House bill carries a total appropriation of \$12,132,940 for the succeeding two years, exceeding by \$12,000 the extreme limit of safety as laid down explicitly by the Governor, the Auditor and the Speaker. The House on separate and official occasions, has stated that the amounts already appropriated for the year, total only \$20,000 of the sum, between the Senate and the House, this excess of appropriation will be given attention.

**Institutions Criticized.**  
Time and again on the floor of the House there were indignant protests against the practice of State institutions in exceeding the amounts given them by the Legislature by creating deficits and making improvements and alterations without authority. Speaking especially with reference to the State Penitentiary, which has created a debt of \$17,000 on a heating plant, for which it was given \$15,000, but including many other such cases, Speaker Byrd said the General Appropriation bill, as passed by the Assembly, might as well pass no such provisions, for the institutions are permitted to go beyond it.

This feeling reached such a pitch that the bill forbidding any such practices in the future, and putting everybody on notice that the State will not pay for any debts contracted by the officials, and that the reduction of the salary of the surgeon, was introduced in conference, because of the insane condition of the State Penitentiary, and the reduction of the salary of the surgeon, was introduced in conference, because of the insane condition of the State Penitentiary, and the reduction of the salary of the surgeon, was introduced in conference, because of the insane condition of the State Penitentiary.

## STRIKERS REFUSE OFFER

Decline 5 Per Cent. Increase Conceded by Mill Owners.

Lawrence, Mass., March 1.—All the textile mills, both woolen and cotton, with two exceptions, offered their striking employees an advance of pay today or stated their intention to do so. The exceptions are the Everett Mills, where lockout has been in effect since the strike started, and the Kimball Mills, the agent of which yesterday said that an increase at this time could not be considered at this time.

In most cases the mills have announced that the scale will be raised at least 5 per cent. in all departments, to take effect Monday. The original demand of the strikers was for 10 per cent.

In the American Woolen Company the offer made to-day means an average increase of 5 per cent., according to the statement of an official of the company to-night. The 5 per cent. is explained, is the minimum and in some cases nearly 12 per cent. was added to the pay of the operatives.

Soon after the concessions were made the strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World met and voted to reject the offer.

12,000 of the 15,000 still on strike are with this organization. Tonight the Central Labor Union, which represents many of the skilled craftsmen, met, but gave no statement of its attitude.

During the day a committee of strikers conferred with President William M. Wood and other officials of the American Woolen Company, in Boston, but at the close it was said that no agreement had been reached.

## READJUSTMENT IN SIGHT

Methods of Express Companies Due to Change.

Washington, March 1.—When the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of express companies and their methods was adjourned to-day only the methods and practices of not only the express companies, but also of their rates, was "in sight."

Just now the question will be solved, if at all, has not been determined. During the recess committee named the express companies, and will conclude their work and make a report. It is not unlikely that the inquiry will be ended shortly after it is resumed on March 5.

General testimony was submitted at the hearing by S. J. Wright, agent of the Express Company in London, England; Otto Kuhnberger, of Hamburg, Germany; and Paul Dragage, of Paris, concerning the operations of express companies and parcels posts in Great Britain, Germany and France.

In general the testimony showed that the express service in the three foreign countries was in good, or in fair, or in comparable either in speed or in other respects with the express service in the United States.

## ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED

Antitrust Suit Now in Hands of the Judge.

Columbus, O., March 1.—Final arguments in the government antitrust suit against six railroads and three express companies, which began to-day, and the case given for decision into the hands of the three judges of the United States District Court of Appeals, who have been sitting at the United States District Court. The decision will be announced tomorrow.

The last argument in the case was made by Special Prosecutor Watson. His chief plea was on the alleged restraint of competition by the railroads mentioned in the suit and their mutual ownership of the Sunday Creek mill, the holding company for 100,000 acres of coal lands. In concluding his argument, Mr. Watson said that he was compelling these railroads to compete, but to grant an order that will force them to compete.

## THREE KILLED IN WRECK

Passenger Train on Southern Is Ditched.

Birmingham, Ala., March 1.—Three persons were killed and nineteen injured when westbound passenger train No. 10, on the Southern Railway, was wrecked at Oxford, Ala., this morning. The train was derailed by a switch which was set by a switchman who was killed. The train was derailed by a switch which was set by a switchman who was killed.

## PROTEST IS EFFECTIVE

Civil War Veterans Will March in Annual Parade.

Macon, Ga., March 1.—Confederate veterans will have their usual grand parade when they meet in reunion here next May. This was decided upon today by the general reunion committee, which adopted resolutions declaring that General C. Irvine Walker, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, action who was taken without due regard for Macon's rights in ordering that this parade be held in the city of Macon was taken because hundreds of parades from veterans have been received. The old soldiers claim that one of the chief objects of the reunion is the preservation of the memory of the war, and the parade of again marching beside those with whom they fought in the late war.

## SENATE WANTS THE FACTS

Calls for Correspondence on Acquisition of Canal Zone.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution calling for the correspondence with Colombia during the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone by the United States. The resolution was offered by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who urged its adoption in a speech in which he said that the acquisition of the Canal Zone was a matter of national importance, and that the Senate should be kept informed of the progress of the acquisition. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 20.

## PALLBEARER ARRESTED

Held for Murder of Man at Whose Funeral He Was Assisting.

# DIAS LISTENING FOR 'STRONG CALL'

Willing to Return to  
Mexico if He  
Hears It.

## STANDS READY TO FULFIL PROMISE

Fugitive Ex-President Still Has  
Strong Following, and Organ-  
ization Is Sufficiently Active  
to Give Madero Much  
Worry—Many Would  
Welcome Him.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, March 1.—General Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, who sailed into his exile from Vera Cruz on May 31 of last year, after the revolution of Francisco Madero had brought his many years of dictatorship to an end, is willing to come back to Mexico and lead the people out of their present difficulties if "a strong call" is sent to him. Such is the statement made by him in a letter of recent date which he sent to a former trusted lieutenant and official under his government, who is now in New York.

General Diaz is now living in retirement with his son, Colonel Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his son's family at Cape D'Ivoire, near Toulon, in the south of France. He settled there after spending many months of his exile in Switzerland and Spain.

**Willing to Return.**  
The ex-President of Mexico expressed his willingness to return to the land over which he ruled as dictator for thirty-seven years, in these words, copied from the original letter, with the translation made by the recipient of the letter:

"I said in my farewell that if the Mexican people need me I would come again. Should the people involved in present difficulties send a call to me I would fulfil my promise."

In his reference to his farewell, General Diaz has evidently had in mind the words which he addressed to the remnants of his army which guarded the House of Congress in Vera Cruz for three days before his departure on the steamship Ypiranga. He said that he was leaving the country as a fugitive, and that he was leaving the country as a fugitive, and that he was leaving the country as a fugitive.

The army to which General Diaz referred at that time comprised less than 500 men, but they were for the most part Garza Indians, and were his own state and intensely loyal. They had slaughtered a detachment of the army of the United States, and they were feeling from Mexico City to the Gulf port.

Three days after his sailing from Vera Cruz General Diaz sent to a reporter who was on the steamship: "I will never return to Mexico unless I am invited by the Mexican people, and I will never return to Mexico unless I am invited by the Mexican people, and I will never return to Mexico unless I am invited by the Mexican people."

When the recipient of the recent letter from General Diaz was asked to-day if he believed the former President had any intention of returning to Mexico, he said that he believed that General Diaz would not return to Mexico to intervene in domestic troubles or if he took Diaz's declaration to indicate that he believed that Mexico was being invaded by a foreign power, and that he would fulfil the letter of his promise, that Mexico was being invaded by a foreign power, and that he would fulfil the letter of his promise.

He said very positively that there was still a large following of the former President in Mexico, particularly in the states of the north and west. These states in the west. These states in the west. These states in the west.

The informant would not specify how long a call he thought would be necessary to return to Mexico, but he said that he thought that it would be necessary to return to Mexico, but he said that he thought that it would be necessary to return to Mexico, but he said that he thought that it would be necessary to return to Mexico.

## BIBLE CONFERENCE IS ON

Attendance Largest in History of Association.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Featured by the largest out-of-town attendance in its history, the fourteenth annual Bible Conference opened at the Baptist Tabernacle here to-night and will continue for ten days. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, president of the Western Baptist Alliance, was the principal speaker of the evening. Other prominent religious workers here are Dr. Charles Inwood, of London, England, representing the Keswick Bible Conference, and Dr. W. W. Bustard, of Cleveland, O.

Dr. MacArthur to-night recounted his experience in Russia at the recent dedication of the Peter Baptist Tabernacle, the first institution of its kind in that country, and explained the strict discipline placed upon it by the Russian government.

**Delegates Uninstructed.**  
Florence, S. C., March 1.—Sixth District delegates to the Republican National Convention elected to-day are Joshua E. Wilson and J. A. Baxton, uninstructed.

# RANSOM OF BROKEN GLASS IN LONDON

Suffragettes Start City-  
Wide Campaign of  
Window-Smashing.

## STONES THROWN FROM TAXICABS

Women Well Organized, and Police Are Powerless Before Attack—Seek to Force Government to Recognize Demand for Ballot—Point to Victory of Strikers.

London, March 1.—Because the coal miners had been able to gain government recognition of their grievances by threatening the business of the country, the suffragettes late to-day also entered upon a policy of menace to trade. And they carried it out suddenly and with an order that resulted in heavy financial losses, brought consternation to merchants of the most prosperous shopping district of the city and paralyzed business. The police were taken completely unawares, and the women were able to muster their forces and restrain the women's streets were covered with shattered plateglass from the show windows of stores.

It was a window-breaking expedition such as a thoroughly organized one. Hundreds of windows in many of the most famous shops of the world and in several government offices and clubs were wrecked by the suffragettes. The damage will aggregate many thousands of pounds, but is largely covered by insurance against breakage.

One hundred and fifteen women were dragged to the police stations by police or excited and indignant merchants. Many others, however, escaped. All those arrested were released this afternoon on bail, coupled with promise to refrain from further window-breaking.

The trouble centred about Trafalgar Square, ranging the Strand, eastward and westward, and up Regent Street, Piccadilly and Oxford Street, where are situated the fashionable jewelry and dry goods houses.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the veteran of many a suffragette battle, struck the first blow in an automobile accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Tukes, she drove up to the Premier's residence in Downing Street at 6 o'clock. The three women leaped from the machine and threw stones at the windows of the house. Four windows crashed in before the police, who are constantly on guard, could reach the women. The women were arrested, but while being led to the station, managed to heave missiles through the windows of the Colonial office.

Pandemonium broke out in the shopping district at the same time. The streets were filled with the vehicles of the suffragettes, and many of the vehicles of the suffragettes, and many of the vehicles of the suffragettes, and many of the vehicles of the suffragettes.

The police were wholly unable to deal with such a wholesale and widespread attack. Ninety-nine of the windows of the window attacking were smashed. The air was filled with sounds of police whistles, yells, the slamming of doors, and the shouting of the suffragettes. The suffragettes were now and then with cries of "votes for women."

Whenever a window was shattered the crowd of suffragettes rushed to the shop rushed to the street to prevent the unprotected goods from being stolen. Not even the establishments of undertakers were spared. So systematically and quickly was the work accomplished that it was a wonder how the police were able to be called out. Hundreds of extra policemen were on duty to-night protecting the damaged buildings, while hundreds of suffragettes were on the streets to view the havoc wrought by the women.

The suffragette leaders declare that it is not enough to demand the franchise, but that they must also demand the right to work. They say that the government must take up their claims and sacrifice order to protect business interests.

## Police Matron Made Detective.

New York, March 1.—Mrs. Isabelle Goodwin, a police matron, to whose credit is placed the capture of the recently escaped convict, John J. McArthur, was promoted to-day to the rank of first sergeant by the Police Commissioner. She was promoted to the rank of first sergeant by the Police Commissioner. She was promoted to the rank of first sergeant by the Police Commissioner.

## Dr. Cook's Press Agent Now Works for Colonel

Third-Term Candidate Gets Services of Publicity Man Who Heretofore Served Roosevelt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, March 1.—Theodore Roosevelt, who wants to be Vice President of the United States, has been aided by the publicity man who served him in the White House, Dr. Cook's press agent, who said he would be with Roosevelt in the North Pole, through the appointment of Roosevelt's publicity man, Dr. Cook's press agent, who said he would be with Roosevelt in the North Pole, through the appointment of Roosevelt's publicity man.

Dr. Cook's press agent, who said he would be with Roosevelt in the North Pole, through the appointment of Roosevelt's publicity man, Dr. Cook's press agent, who said he would be with Roosevelt in the North Pole, through the appointment of Roosevelt's publicity man.

# FREE SUGAR CALLS FOR INCOME TAX

Revenue Lost by One  
Will Be Made Up  
by Other.

## MEANS SHIFTING OF TAX BURDENS

Bills Presented by Underwood and Ratified by Democratic Caucus Aim to Reduce Cost of Living, and Raise Necessary Revenue From Those Able to Pay.

Washington, March 1.—A bill to put sugar on the free list, eliminating \$53,000,000 in annual customs revenue and another to extend the present corporation tax to include individuals and partnerships doing business of \$5,000 a year or over, were ratified to-night by the Democratic caucus of the House.

The excise tax, so called by the Ways and Means Committee, is in effect an income tax. The bill is so drawn that it is expected to comply with the Supreme Court's decision against the constitutionality of an income tax. Its effect would be to tax every person who earns more than \$5,000 a year on the excess of \$5,000 at the rate of 1 per cent.

The estimate of Chairman Underwood and members of the Ways and Means Committee is that the proposed excise tax would bring in a revenue of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year.

Placing sugar on the free list, the Democratic leaders estimate, will reduce the price of sugar to the consumer about a cent and a half a pound. The secret that members of the Ways and Means Committee had been so closely guarding for several days was the provision to extend the corporation tax. In the caucus that bill was not seriously opposed.

The free sugar bill, however, was bitterly assailed by representatives from Louisiana, the cane sugar State, and representatives from the growing States, who were alarmed from the bond of the caucus. No roll call on the ratification of the bills was demanded.

Majority Leader Underwood announced that the bills would be reported to the House in a few days. "We simply took the corporation tax law and rewrote it to include individuals and partnerships," said Mr. Underwood. "The bill, to illustrate, simply means that if a business is that of a member of Congress, will pay to the government 1 per cent. of my salary income over \$5,000. The salary of a Congressman is \$7,500. I would therefore pay an excise tax of \$25 a year."

The President of the United States, should the proposed bill become a law, would pay 1 per cent. on \$7,000, or \$700, his salary being \$75,000. Chairman Underwood made a statement to the effect that he had been directed by the Ways and Means Committee to submit a bill to place sugar on the free list and another bill extending the present excise tax, now levied by law on corporations, to individuals and partnerships having an annual income of more than \$5,000 a year.

## Lower Cost of Living.

"The bill removing the taxes levied at the custom houses on sugar," said Mr. Underwood, "imported into this country will have the effect of reducing the price of sugar to the consumer by about a cent and a half a pound. The statement further says that in the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, the large profits made by manufacturers and refiners of sugar have been due to the customs tariff, and that placing sugar on the free list would reduce the price of sugar to the consumer by about a cent and a half a pound. The statement further says that in the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, the large profits made by manufacturers and refiners of sugar have been due to the customs tariff, and that placing sugar on the free list would reduce the price of sugar to the consumer by about a cent and a half a pound.

The purpose of the excise bill presented to the caucus," Mr. Underwood said, "is to extend the tax on doing of business by individuals and partnerships. The excise tax will be accomplished by the same result as would have been accomplished by an income tax, so far as raising revenue is concerned, but at the same time the bill keeps well within the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in its decision against the constitutionality of the corporation tax law."

The bill does not in any way alter, amend or repeal the corporation tax law as it now stands on the statute books, but provides that every person, firm or partnership shall be subject to pay a special excise tax with respect to carrying on a business by such persons equivalent to 1 per centum of the entire net income over and above \$5,000 received by such person from all sources during each year, and further provides that in computing the income of any person there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation or partnership, stock company or association or insurance company, if the special excise tax of 1 per centum now imposed by law has been paid by such corporation or association.

## No Double Taxation.

"In other words, the income derived from dividends of a corporation on which the tax is now levied by law will not be subject to a further or additional tax, but incomes derived from other sources of business than those named in the corporation tax act will be subject to a tax of 1 per cent. where the net income exceeds \$5,000 annually."

The statement further says: "That if these bills become laws they will have repealed a burden of taxation now borne by the American people on a food product that is consumed of \$167,000,000, and will have substituted in place thereof taxes that will probably aggregate between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, that will be collected."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WHAT IS A PEDDLER?

Supreme Court Will Decide Question of Importance to Virginia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, March 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States, during its next day or two, will hear arguments and determine what, under the Virginia statutes, makes a man a "peddler."

A short time ago a portrait company, with headquarters in Chicago, sent a salesman to sell pictures and frames throughout the State. At other places visited was Charlottesville, where it is said a number of arrests were made. About that time the authorities apprehended Benjamin P. Russell for peddling without a license. He was held to be doing business in violation of the Virginia law, so-called (act of the General Assembly, as amended May 13, 1902, section 50).

This act is found in Pollard's Code of 1901, page 2222, and it is provided that any person convicted of a violation shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Russell claimed that this was an interference with interstate commerce; that he was not subject to taxation in the State, and, as to his operations, the Virginia statute is unconstitutional and void.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia affirming the judgment of conviction entered by the trial court, a writ of error was sued out and the case argued before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principles involved are most important from a standpoint of taxation about the state of Virginia. It is provided that any person convicted of a violation shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

General Li Yuen Hsing, commander of the republican troops at Nanking, has telegraphed to the Chinese government in Peking not to insist on Yuan Shi Kai's refusal to Nanking. Yuan Shi Kai has telegraphed the officials of the Chinese government in Peking not to insist on Yuan Shi Kai's refusal to Nanking.

Yuan Shi Kai this evening issued a note addressed to the foreign missionaries, merchants and other residents of the city, advising them to remain in the city and not to leave.

## WITNESSES ATTACKED

Lorimer's Attorney Calls Them Contemned Perjurors.

Washington, March 1.—An attack on the Senate's authority to act on charges against Senator Lorimer on the ground that the case was finally decided by the Supreme Court, and a declaration that putting the case on trial again on the same issues was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, was made by Mr. E. B. Tamm, chief counsel of the Senate Committee on Elections.

The brief characterized the four principal witnesses, White, Beckwith, Link and Holstow, as confessed perjurers, who testified in the position of accomplices in crime with those whom they accused. The principal witness, the brief says, offered his testimony in a way that was calculated to lead the jury to believe in criminal prosecutions in Illinois believe their evidence. Much of the evidence, according to Mr. Tamm, proves nothing, and is of a character other than to besmirch Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Tamm contended that if the Senate should act on the charges against Senator Lorimer it would be a precedent for overruling the decisions of the Senate, and that it would impair the safety of the Republic.

## FOUR MEN ARE KILLED

Meet Death When Boiler of Locomotive Explodes.

Williamsport, Pa., March 1.—Four men were killed at Williamsport, Pa., when a boiler of a locomotive exploded. The explosion occurred at the station, and the locomotive was blown to pieces. The four men who were killed were the engineer, the fireman, the conductor, and the brakeman.

## SCHOONER GOES ASHORE

Jessie A. Bishop, Cont. Laden, Will Be Total Loss.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 1.—The schooner "Jessie A. Bishop," captained by Captain H. A. Bishop, bound from Norfolk to Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked at Jacksonville, Fla., on the night of March 1. The schooner was laden with coal, and the crew was killed. The schooner was a total loss.

## ROJAS MADE A PRISONER

President of Paraguay Captured by Revolutionary Party.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 1.—Liberato Rojas, President of the republic of Paraguay, has been made a prisoner by members of the revolutionary party in Asuncion and compelled to resign his office, according to a dispatch received here from that city to-day.

# LIQUOR BATTLE ENDS IN SENATE THIS AFTERNOON

Both Sides Finally Agree  
to Take Vote at  
2 o'Clock.

## PUBLIC EXPECTS CERTAIN DEFEAT

"Wets" Claim That Measure Will  
Be Beaten by Majority of Four.  
Tucker's Motion to Call  
Question To-Day Brings It  
Squarely to Front for  
Aye and No Vote.

The curtain will fall on the prohibition drama of 1912 at 2 o'clock this afternoon. To the surprise of a packed Senate, opponents and advocates of the legislation, which reached a sudden agreement yesterday afternoon, an hour after convening, fixing that hour as the time for taking a vote on the question which above all others has chained the attention of the State.

The advance came from the "drys," the prohibitionists, who claimed that the bill had failed for the fourth time, to muster the twenty-seven votes necessary for a suspension of the rules to bring the measure upon the floor for immediate disposal. Immediately upon the announcement by the chair that the bill had failed, a second time, the opposition leaders declared unofficially that they would now oppose any overture on the part of the advocates for a consideration of the measure during the present session.

A minute of confusion intervened, and the Jordan enabling act was saved from going to its grave, undebated and unvoted, by Senator Tucker, who introduced a resolution directing that the measure be brought to the floor at 2 o'clock, and that the debate be limited to one hour. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 20.

The debate on the measure shall be taken. The debate on the measure shall be taken. The debate on the measure shall be taken. The debate on the measure shall be taken. The debate on the measure shall be taken.

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